

The Lacombe Guardian

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LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915

\$100 PER YEAR

Tornado in Southern Alberta

Nanton, July 14.—A tornado passed through the Nanton district 12 miles west of town, about 9 o'clock this afternoon, which did considerable damage as well as giving the inhabitants of the district a bad scare.

The Sunset schoolhouse was lifted 50 feet from its foundations and was twisted around so that it now faces north instead of east. The front of the building was crushed in as if by a bomb. The building was unoccupied, it being holiday time, and no one was hurt.

The farm buildings of Percy Loece, half a mile south of the school, with the exception of the house, were leveled by the storm. The barn was strewn all over the prairie. No person was hurt here either.

Crops in the district were considerably damaged, both by the wind and hail, but fortunately the damage was confined within a very limited area.

The tornado seemed to come from the mountains and soon blew itself out. It passed a short distance from the spot where the Nanton Young People's Union was holding a picnic, and the picnickers fled for their lives back to town.

THE ADVENTISTS' CAMP MEETING

July 8, 1915, saw the opening of the annual camp-meeting of the Alberta Conference of Seventh Day Adventists held at Lacombe, Alta.

The grounds are nicely located south of Barnett Avenue, a few west of the Edmonton Trail.

Fifty-four family tents have been pitched, besides the five large tents. It is estimated that nearly 400 people are in attendance, about 140 of these being German, a few Scandinavians, and the rest chiefly English.

Three ministers from abroad are present. Pastor Luther Warren, formerly of Vancouver, B.C., Pastor G. F. Enoch, returned missionary from India and China, and G. F. Hamner who is laboring in the interests of the German department.

A dining tent is in operation, where from 150 to 200 people are fed three times a day.

A book tent has also been established, where copies may be had of all books, papers, and magazines published by Seventh Day Adventists in the various languages.

Those in attendance on the grounds are mainly from Alberta, a few coming from neighboring provinces.

The meetings are having a good influence, and a lively interest is shown by the townspeople as well. The opening service was conducted by Elder C. A. Johnson, who spoke for a short time on various scriptures. The programme, as published, has been carried out with but few changes.

The first Sabbath-School of the camp was held on Sabbath, July 10. J. K. Fish acted as Superintendent, and Miss H. G. McCulloch, Sabbath-School secretary of the Alberta Conference, as secretary. A spirited talk on missions was given by Pastor Enoch, which was followed by a liberal donation of \$324.00.

On Sunday, July 11, the first business session of the Conference convened, H. S. Shaw in the chair. The first business was the seating of the delegates. Fifty delegates, representing twenty-five churches, were present. Six new churches have been organized during the year, and were admitted to the Conference.

Pastor Enoch spoke at 3 p.m. on "The Gift of the Holy Ghost." He said in substance that everyone who truly repents and is baptized receives the gift of the Holy Ghost, and only

through this agency is conversion wrought.

Pastor Warren spoke at 8 in the evening on the first and second chapters of Daniel. He showed how the prophecy of Daniel 2 is fulfilled in the rise and fall of four great universal empires—Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece and Rome. He pointed out that we are living in the days when soon the God of Heaven will set up His kingdom, "when the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ."

Monday, 3 p.m.—Pastor Enoch spoke on India and its needs. In India alone are crowded 318,000,000 people, with a net increase of 2,000,000 yearly. When the missionary goes to India he must ignore the political subdivisions and deal only with the language areas. Over 90 different languages are spoken. On a large map he pointed out several of these language areas and showed the area of the Marathi language, which he speaks. About three years are consumed before the missionary can be of any great assistance. The work divides itself into two parts—work among the English speaking people and the vernacular work. The missionary, to do efficient work, must confine himself to one of the other of these parts.

Several stations have been established, and schools for both boys and girls are in operation. These schools serve as an entering wedge in gaining access to the homes. The dispensary is another important factor.

The subject for the evening was "The Eastern Question." Pastor Enoch dwelt particularly on Rev. 9, and showed that this chapter has reference to the Mohammedan power. He explained various customs and beliefs of the Mohammedan, following that he had seen from actual contact with them.

A word is due the townspeople of Lacombe and vicinity for their kindly cooperation and assistance in securing the grounds, and especially to the business men for assisting so kindly in the delivering goods and in every way helping as they can.

A hearty welcome is extended to all to attend the meetings and study with us the Word of God and its teachings.

TWO DROWNED RESULT OF JOKE.

Moose Jaw, Sask., July 11.—R. L. Blake, accountant, and R. D. Simpson, saving leader, keeper of the Union Bank of Canada of this city, were drowned and Fred Mackenzie, accountant with MacDonald and Crawford Company, barely escaped with his life, when two canoes, carrying them, sank at 6 o'clock tonight in the Moose Jaw river.

Although the third drowning in the Moose Jaw river this season, the fatality is considered the saddest, not only because of the prominence and youth of the young men, but also because it might have been avoided. Those who witnessed the accident say that Simpson, in one canoe, jokingly bumped the other canoe, which overturned. Simpson was an excellent swimmer, and after the accident he jumped into the water in an effort to save Blake, who was unable to swim. Mackenzie was and is a swimmer, but was so burdened with his coat, shoes and trousers that it was with difficulty he made shore, only a few yards distant.

R. L. Blake was chief accountant in the bank, and had come here about a year ago from Prince Albert. He was 25 years old and originally came from Ontario. K. D. Simpson was ledger keeper in the savings department and came here about a year ago from Rosetown. He was 27 years old, and came originally from Belfast, Ireland.

WOOL GROWERS MEET

A meeting of the Lacombe Wool Growers will be held in the Town Hall, Lacombe, on Saturday, 17th inst., to make arrangements for a Ram Sale to be held here next week. All interested are requested to attend.

Excursion to Experimental Farm

Arrangements have been completed for a grand Farmers' Excursion to the Experimental Farm at Lacombe on July 23rd. Excursions have been arranged from Calgary, Coronation and Edmonton, and it is expected that several thousand visitors will be here on that day. The farm was never more attractive to visitors than it is this year.

It is now years since an excursion has been run to the farm at Lacombe, and since then many important additions have been made to the equipment. Extensive experimental work is under way with live stock, horticulture, field husbandry, cereals and poultry. All interested in agriculture are invited to spend a day at the farm. You will be welcome. Those who desire to do so may bring their lunch baskets and secure hot water for the making of tea or coffee on the grounds.

Lunch will be for sale under the auspices of the Lacombe branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Visitors will be welcomed by the mayor of Lacombe, and agricultural addresses will be delivered by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Chief of the Live Stock Branch, Natural Resources Department, C.P.R., Calgary, and by representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

Successful Orange Celebration

On Monday last the Orangemen of the Central Alberta District celebrated here, and to say that it was the greatest day Lacombe has ever had is not exaggerating.

About ten o'clock the crowds from the country began to arrive, and were soon supplemented by the excursionists from the North, South, and East. By noon fully four thousand visitors lined the streets, and the fliers and bands from several adjoining centres giving performances in various parts of the town kept everyone in good humor. After dinner the various lodges lined up on Barnett Avenue and proceeded to the Agricultural Grounds, where the sports programme was run off to the satisfaction of all. Baseball, football, basketball, foot racing, and other athletic events were all keenly contested, and all participating were satisfied with the results. Speeches were given at the grounds by several prominent orators, and were attentively listened to.

Twelve lodges were represented in the celebration, besides visitors from lodges in all parts of Canada and the United States. There never has been a celebration outside of the cities attended by a more representative body of men of the order.

The town had been gaily decorated for the occasion by the local lodge, and presented a holiday appearance. Every telephone pole along the main streets carried a Union Jack, and a large banner bearing the word "Welcome" was stretched across the avenue. Other parts of the town were decorated with colored bunting, etc.

The visitors, one and all, expressed themselves as highly pleased with their reception, and several remarked that they would be pleased to visit Lacombe again in future occasions.

The accommodation of the visitors was looked after by the ladies of the town and district, and meals were available at all hours at very reasonable prices. To Thos. Dugg, Deputy County Master, a great deal of credit is

Western Globe, June 16, 1915:—"We could have considerable money from the slush fund of the booze interests, but had we taken it would feel ashamed every time we met decent people."

The Western Globe dares to infer that it refused to accept advertising from the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

G. B. Balpin,
Editor

The Western Globe
Lacombe, Alberta,
Canada

February 3, 1915

Licensed Victuallers Association,
Edmonton.

Gentlemen:

We have much pleasure in quoting you a rate of 25c. per inch for space in The Western Globe, either reading matter or display. Price based on 1000 inches

Yours truly,
The Western Globe

Charles Hagen

Would any statement from the Western Globe carry weight when it is here shown how hard the Editorial mind tries to leave a wrong impression?

VOTE "NO" ON JULY 21.

The Editor:
Lacombe Guardian,
Lacombe, Alta.

Dear Sir:

In the issue of the 14th inst., the Editor of the Lacombe Globe accused me of an attempt to use letters which I have received from my solicitors, to misrepresent certain sections of the proposed Liquor Act. The Editor apparently considered his readers incapable of interpreting a few passages of very plain English, and in a manner characteristic of his paper, which has helped defeat almost every cause which it ever tried to uphold. Evidently the Editor has prepared another feed of literary nonsense for those of his readers whom he thinks have not yet passed the nursing bottle stage. The facts of the case are, that I published word for word the advice I received from my solicitor regarding that portion of the Act which deals with charges preferred for violation of the Act. If there has been any misrepresentation or evasion the fault lies with my solicitor who furnished advice on both sides of the question and who appeared to be riding the fence so that the barbs are cutting too close to the waist line for him to be really comfortable.

I would ask you Mr. Editor, to publish the same letters again in your paper so that the intelligent public can examine them again. Thanking you in advance, I am

Yours very truly,
F. L. SMITH

A CLEAN MAN HATES A "TRIMMER"

The Western Globe has always trimmed its sails to be with the parties it thought most beneficial to itself.

It has played fast and loose with political affiliations.

It has been unsound, unjust and bitterly biased in municipal affairs.

It sought money from the Licensed Victuallers' Association and supported the Liquor Act when this advertising was not forthcoming. It waited and hoped for Licensed Victuallers' money; it sent out editorial "feelers" to hurry this money into the coffers of the Western Globe; finally it expressed its disappointment in the bitterest and most unreasonable statements printed in any town in Alberta.

The only trouble with The Western Globe was that it learned there was no "slush" fund and therefor the editor took the other side. We do not know what prices he quoted to the Temperance and Moral Reform League.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION

due for the success of the day. For the past two months Mr. Dugg has devoted considerable time to this event, and that his work had a good effect was shown by completeness of the arrangements. The members of the local lodge also deserve credit for the great amount of work they did in connection with the celebration. Lacombe will always welcome the Orangemen.

RED CROSS NOTES.

Will all those in town who have promised cooking or cream for the Red Cross lunch to be served at the Experimental Farm on Friday, July 23rd, please send their contributions either to Mrs. P. Taylor or Mrs. Urquhart before 10 o'clock on that day.

If anyone has been overlooked in the canvass which has been made for this object, will they be kind enough to donate either cake or sandwiches and their donations will be much appreciated.

Will those in the country who

have promised cream or milk for the Red Cross lunch send it to the Candy Kitchen before 10 o'clock of the 23rd.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER.

Dear Mrs. Tett:
Your splendid shipment arrived last week and we were delighted to get it. All the work was most excellent and very acceptable. Please congratulate your branch on their splendid work, which is amongst the best that has come into our office.

With kind regards, yours very truly,
MARY E. WAAGEN,
Supt. of Supplies, Alberta Provincial Branch.

Dear Mrs. Tett:

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your cheque for \$75.00 to be used for the up-keep of two beds in the Duchess of Connaught Hospital, and \$25 for medical supplies. We are so grateful to you for all your support and help, and I will send you a formal receipt for the shipment as soon as it arrives. We are very busy today arrang-

ing for an exhibition of our work at the fair grounds.

Yours very sincerely,
M. PINKHAM,
Hon. Sec.-Treas.

BROOKSLEY RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$66.95
O. Kenyon 1.00
B. F. Brawner (2nd don.) 1.00
A. H. Moore (2nd don.) 70
T. Parkinson 1.00
Prohibition Bet 2.00
J. H. Nichol 1.00

Paid for cot in Cliveden \$73.65

Hospital \$60.00

Paid to A. M. Campbell 9.45

supplies 9.45

Paid to Urquhart & Co.

Balance on hand \$68.90

Last week five men, H. C. Brock, A. H. Moore, D. Owens, D. Ramsey, and J. Wilson, from this district, enlisted in the 66th Batt., now recruiting in Edmonton.

HOW TO GET CANADA'S CROP TO ENGLAND A SERIOUS PROBLEM

Ottawa, July 9.—One of the most serious problems which the government at the present has under consideration, and which, it is understood, is one of the matters which Premier Borden will take up with the admiralty and the home authorities, is that of ocean tonnage and the tying up of the Canadian export movements. The impending harvest in Canada, and the necessity of moving the immense crop, which at present is expected, brings the problem more forcibly to the front, and makes its solution a matter of great importance. The general export business of the country has hitherto been hampered seriously owing to the shortage of ocean tonnage both on the Pacific and the Atlantic, although exporters have shown an inclination to take the situation philosophically and resign themselves to the inevitable loss of business.

The total yield of wheat in Canada last year was 158,000,000, and this year, with an estimated increase in the acreage of 15 per cent, and with generally good prospects for an increased yield per acre, it is estimated that the wheat crop will not fall far short of 250,000,000 bushels. In the United States it is estimated that there will be 100,000,000 bushels more than last year, due to increased production.

Much of Canada's shipping is now engaged on the King's business, having been taken over by the admiralty for purposes of transport, etc., so that a comparative few are available for the ordinary export business, not only Canada, but South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the dominions. In this respect all the British possessions must suffer.

In response to the urgent demand for ocean tonnage many of the steamers formerly engaged on the Great Lakes have been taken to the Atlantic.

Sir George Perley, acting high commissioner for the Dominion in London, has been working on the problem for some time past. Sir George Foster, minister of state and commerce, has been holidaying in New Brunswick for the past month, but is expected to take the question under his consideration upon his return.

HOME GOVERNMENT WILL NOT SPEAK OF THE ROSS RIFLES.

London, July 9.—In the house of commons last night Sir Arthur Markham again asked H. J. Tennant, under-secretary of state for war, whether, during the last few days the greater part of the Canadian division at the front had been armed with the Lee-Enfield or whether the Canadian government had been asked to discontinue the manufacture of the Ross rifle.

In reply, Mr. Tennant said the Ross rifle had been the subject of a trial and report by the military authorities in France, the results of which are now before the Canadian government. The light of information received, the situation regarding the war office contract with reference to the rifle is being reviewed.

Sir Arthur Markham: "Can you right hon. gentlemen has not answered my question whether the war office has notified the Canadian government that they have reached the conclusion reported from the front, that the Ross rifle was unsuited for service purposes and as to whether this rifle is still being manufactured to the order of the British or Canadian governments?"

Mr. Tennant: "I think it is not very desirable to discuss questions in this house. (Hear, hear.) They are matters of very considerable delicacy as between the Dominion and British governments. I have no more to say than that I have rather more information than I think would be desirable had it not been that the right hon. gentleman is so persistent."

Sir Arthur Markham: "Can you say whether any more of the Ross rifles are being made to the order of the British government? That is a plain question?"

Mr. Tennant: "No, sir."

not think it desirable that I should answer."

SCIENTIST HAS DEVICE TO DETECT SUBMARINES.

New York, July 9.—A London cable to the Tribune says: "According to a famous British scientist, an Englishman has just made a discovery which will revolutionize submarine warfare. He says that the inventor is one of the members of the committee appointed by the Royal Society to deliberate on scientific problems arising from the war."

The invention is an apparatus whereby a submarine can locate another submerged submarine within a radius of 20 miles and keep in touch with it while within that radius.

If the device is successful, then henceforth British submarines will be able to run down and fight German submarines at will. The scientist gave the story as an instance of that scientific men are able to do when attention is concentrated on war problems, predicting that within a few months, as the result of Lord Fisher's appointment as chairman of the naval inventions board, which will include the cream of British scientists, new discoveries will be made which will astonish the world.

This body is intended not merely to investigate inventions submitted from without, but will devote the greater part of its time to seeing what, with constructive thought on its part, science is able to produce.

MERCHANT VESSELS MAY USE GUNS IN SELF-DEFENCE.

London, July 9.—Merchant vessels of belligerent powers are entitled by established and uninterrupted usage of the sea to carry and use armament in self defence," said Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, in reply to a question put by Commander Carlyon W. Bellairs in the house of commons yesterday.

"Several neutral governments," Lord Robert said, "were commiserated with in the master at the outbreak of the war, and several more have been approached since as circumstances suggested. The principle of merchant ships carrying arms for self-defence has been generally recognized, and British ships so armed have been trading regularly with the various countries since an early stage of the war."

Bellairs' question was whether, in view of the unusual character of the German attacks on unarmed merchant vessels, the government would acknowledge the light that shines into every man's heart. The oil of the olive tree is like the living, continuous supply of grace freely given to every individual. In the thirteenth chapter of Revelation we find the beast making war against the saints of God, and Rome never vowedly stood up and taught that the prophecies of the Bible would not be fulfilled, though they take away its sanctity and teach entrance into the kingdom through the mediation of the priests. They regard the priest as equal to God, while the Bible puts man in his proper place and teaches mediation through Christ.

Then a power arising in 1798 kills these two witnesses. This power is not Rome but France, who is known as the "eldest daughter of the papacy."

Of all the nations of Europe, France is the only one who by vote of its legislative assembly declared the Bible null and void, and voted to punish those who would read it.

"And shall overcome them and shall lie in the street of the great shall lie in the street of the great city which spiritually is called Sodom of Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified." This condition here described is exactly the same condition in which France was at this time. The French had set aside the Bible and the marriage institution, and in its stead had set up the goddess of Reason and its worship. The three days and a half referred to were the three and a half years of the Reign of Terror. At the close of this time the former edict was rescinded and the Bible was exalted. Bible societies were formed, the London Bible Society being established in 1804, while

others followed in quick succession, until now over 400,000,000 copies of the Bible have been printed in the various languages. Then if the Old and New Testament were God's witnesses until 1798, and the Word says they were, and there have been no radical changes made since that time, then can we not depend upon the reliability of the Bible?

We must not lose our confidence in the Bible. What we do not understand about the Word will be revealed in God's own good time, but we must believe in what He has given us, trusting His overruling power to lead us to the kingdom.

The neutral governments to allow merchant vessels armed with purposes of defence only, with a gun in the stern to trade with their ports in spite of the fact that they carried a gun?

VICTORY IN GALIPOLI HAS BIG MORAL EFFECT UPON BRITISH FORCES.

London, July 9.—The British press representative in a graphic description of the battle of Hully the allied line diagonally across the instep of the boot of Gallipoli by pushing forward a mile on the allies' left wing, emphasizes above all the great moral effect on the British forces, who, he says, "now feel that they at length have got the whip hand of the Turks." They repeatedly failed previously in attacks on the positions now won, and their present success is mainly due to a change of tactics by the artillery and to the splendid co-operation between the military and naval forces.

"Our left wing has been constantly held up by the strength of the Turkish positions," the account says, "but on June 25 the French, by a gallant and successful advance, straightened out the line on the right, and now our left wing has followed, opening up the brightest prospects for the future if only our gunners are kept supplied with unlimited rounds of ammunition."

As an illustration of the exhaustive nature of the previous fighting, the correspondent says on June 29 the division upon the heights of this battle had had some battalions without a single officer who originally landed in the Dardanelles.

On the 25th the British infantry forces were greatly assisted by the loss of some French trench mortars, which, dropping bombs containing 30 to 70 pounds of melinite vertically into the enemy's trenches, were used with deadly effect.

"The great difficulty out here has been to hold captured positions against fierce counter-attacks during the night," the correspondent declares. The ground is so broken and provides so much natural cover that the enemy, having the advantage of minute knowledge of its configuration, is able to creep up under cover and retake portions of trenches with the aid of hand grenades. On the night of the 28th these tactics were attempted but failed, and the enemy, who seemed exhausted, engaged in no fighting on the 29th. Thus our men were able to consolidate their positions and the enemy's attempts of the 30th to recapture these positions were fruitless, and since then they have shown no disposition to renew the fighting."

RUSSIANS CHECK TEUTON MARCH AGAINST WARSAW

Petrograd, July 9.—Striking an unexpected blow at the right flank of the Austro-German forces, between the Vistula and Bug rivers, the Russians have administered a check in the German army's efforts to assault Warsaw from the south, according to latest official reports from the front. Russian military experts declare that the crest of the Teuton's new invasion of Poland was reached on the heights of Wilkopol, where the Russians, pouring a rain of shells upon the attacking Austro-German troops, repulsed seven attacks in succession, finally compelling the enemy to abandon the assaults.

The southern slopes of Wilkopol heights were carpeted with the Austrian enemy's dead when the battle ended. The bodies lay in heaped-up rows where the attacking forces were taken under the Russian fire as they reformed for new assaults.

resulted in disastrous failure for the enemy, the Russians took the offensive with the bayonet, and drove the enemy back to his trenches, inflicting further heavy losses.

The Austrian offensive east of Krasnik was completely stopped. The battle was within about 15 miles of the Lublin-Chelm railway, against which the Teutons are striking with persistence.

LLOYD GEORGE TAKES ISSUE WITH HALDANE ON STATEMENT.

London, July 9.—David Lloyd George, British minister of munitions of war, Mr. Lloyd George says that Viscount Haldane a version of what took place was "incomplete," and adds: "The very fact of this conflict of memory having arisen shows the unwisdom of these partial and unauthorized disclosures of decisions of highly confidential committees of the cabinet."

In a speech before the National Liberal Club on July 6, Viscount Haldane said that in October a committee, presided over by Lord Kitchener, assembled in the war office. David Lloyd George and other ministers were in attendance. It was decided, continued Viscount Haldane, that it would be necessary to increase the output of munitions tenfold. Every one was consulted. The necessary orders were given to manufacturers who undertook to execute them. "If these orders had been executed, said, he the country would have been in a most serious position, but labor difficulties confounded all the calculations of the manufacturers, and that explained the trouble of today."

YOUR KING AND YOUR COUNTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel Geo. B. McLeod, O.C., is now recruiting in Edmonton.

Pay is at the rate of \$14.10 per day, and 75 cents in lieu of rations whilst out of barracks. Separation allowances of \$20 a month to married men, and in addition allowances are made by the Canadian Patriotic Fund for wives and families of married men.

Men must be medically fit with good eyesight, and free from venereal disease and hernia. Intending recruits, if passed by local doctor, will obtain their transportation on application. DO YOUR DUTY AND JOIN TODAY.

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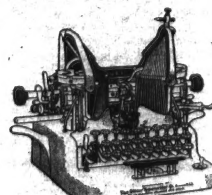


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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe



DESPERATE ENEMY IS AGAIN USING POISON GASES ON RUSSIANS.

Petrograd, July 9.—The following official statement has been issued by the war office:

"During the night of July 6, the enemy unsuccessfully attacked our positions, near Muraviev station. To the west of the Kalwarya-Suwalski road the enemy on July 6 succeeded in crossing the river, Chelmenka, but was thrown back on the seventh.

"On the Orlita river, the enemy during the night of the sixth attacked our trenches southwest of the village of Jednorozet. A few score Germans held their ground in front of our trenches until dawn, but were almost all killed by our fire when they tried to retreat. During the day the enemy again attacked the same trenches, but everywhere were repulsed with heavy losses.

"Between the small town of Seimno and the village of Josef, the enemy on the seventh delivered no attacks. At the same time our troops in the direction of Lublin continued to successfully develop the offensive which we had begun in the sector of Urzendorf and Bystrzyca. Our men dealt the enemy terrible blows, and between the fifth and seventh took about 11,000 prisoners, while they captured several dozen machine guns and a flag. In this sector the enemy is in retreat and we are pursuing him.

"There is no change along the Bug, Zlota Lipa and Dniester rivers."

QUEBEC CORDITE WORKS WRECKED BY EXPLOSION

Montreal, July 9.—Seven men were missing and believed to be dead and 10 were injured after a cordite explosion on Tuesday at the plant of the Canadian Explosives Company at Beloit, Quebec, about 25 miles from here. Ten persons were severely injured. Among the missing are Captain Murray Wilson, manager of the cordite department of the company, Aylmer Brown, of the Dupont Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and J. Sammons, British government inspector.

Details of the accident were difficult to obtain, as the men were working in the cordite department where the explosion occurred were either missing or so badly hurt that they could give no account of their experiences. First stories attributed the explosion to a fire and later it was said that experiments were being conducted.

The firm, which is affiliated with the Dupont Powder Works of Wilmington, Delaware, was engaged, it is understood, in filling explosive orders for the Canadian and British governments. After the explosion the plant caught fire. The flames hampered the rescuers. Special trains were ordered and as fast as the injured were rescued they were brought to this city and placed in hospitals here.

Among the rumors is one that the explosion was caused by a young German who was formerly employed at the works, but who was recently dismissed.

Among the badly injured was H. C. Shock, an explosives expert from Wilmington, Del. A number of women who were working in the cordite section and who were badly hurt, were among the first saved. One of the women employed in the factory said when she recovered consciousness that a chipping machine caused a spark to ignite the cordite. The explosion followed.

Four bodies of employees, two of them women, were found in the wreckage of the plant late today. Aylmer Brown and Messrs. Sammons and Wilson were still missing.

GERMANS USE BLAZING LIQUID AGAINST THE FRENCH AT CALONNE.

Paris, June 27.—The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight:

"On the fronts to the north and center there has been no infantry action. A rather violent artillery engagement has occurred, particularly in Belgium and in the region north of Arras.

"In the Argonne there have been several engagements with our modification, however, either on one side or the other.

"The fighting on June 26 and during the night of June 26-27, at the Calonne trench was very violent, developing in some cases into hand-to-hand encounters. The Germans made use of flaming liquid, and sheltered by clouds of fumes, reached their former first lines. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

"We hold all the former first German line as well as those parts of the second line which we had previously conquered.

"To the east of the grand trench on the ridge south of the ravine of Sonnavaud, the section of a trench on a front of about 120 meters occupied last evening by the enemy, was re-taken by us in the night with the exception of about 30 meters.

"The artillery action continued all this morning in that region and was very spirited, likewise to the north of Pisy, and on our front of Lefaye.

"A German aeroplane dropped two bombs on St. Die. A woman was killed."

J. P. MORGAN, JR., SHOT BY CRANK; NOT BADLY HURT

New York, July 3.—When the news of the shooting of Mr. Morgan reached financial circles in New York the question was raised as to whether the financier's activities in connection with the European war had anything to do with the means of the attack upon him. The house of J. P. Morgan & Co. was the purchasing agent of the British government for munitions and supplies bought in this country. It was this morning that an announcement had been made prominently in New York papers of details of a plan of a group of bankers, of which Mr. Morgan was one of the leaders, for the flotation in this country of \$100,000,000 of the new British war loan.

Mr. Morgan's assailant is declared by officials at the court house here, where he was taken, to have said he was of German descent, and that he was willing to give up his life at any time to end the war. It was added that he declared Mr. Morgan was responsible for the war, and for the shipment of ships abroad, and that he could stop the conflict if he wished.

Mr. Morgan's assailant asserted this afternoon that his name was F. Holt, and said that he was an instructor in German at Cornell University.

GERMANS INTERFERE WITH NEUTRAL MAIL.

London, July 5.—The British foreign office, in an official statement issued last night, commenting on the allegations that the Swedish mail steamers Björn and Torsten had been captured by the Germans and that mail from Russia and Sweden had been opened and the contents censored, says: "This has been established beyond doubt, and it is desirable under the circumstances that it be generally known, in view of the wide publicity given to statements from German sources, that the ships had been returned to the Swedish authorities unopened."

No man yet ever made a friend of liquor. It is with him in prosperity, it forsakes him in adversity. It is the only purchase from which he derives no return for his money. While he spends his money on it, it is robbing him, and when the money is gone it robs him of his moral force, his physical strength and his mental ability. It is the greatest, day-light robbery that man ever perpetrated on himself, and at last

the people of Alberta have the choice of a clean country or a bar-ridden province. Which is to be the choice? An ounce of common sense is worth all the liquor traffic in the world. Vote it out!

SITUATION IS ONE OF GRAVE ANXIETY.

London, July 2.—Introducing the munitions bill in the House of Lords today, Lord Curzon, lord privy seal, announced that the first result of the campaign made to speed up the manufacture of arms and ammunition was the enrollment of 46,000 volunteer munition workers. He was confident. Lord Curzon added that before the end of the year the advantages in both men and material would be decidedly on the side of Great Britain and her allies.

Lord Curzon said the present situation was one of grave anxiety. It was not too much to say that the country was in great peril; events and recent statements had removed the scales from everyone's eyes. This was not a time, he said, for a critical or censorious attitude, but the time to pass the bill, which would enable the organization of a rapid supply of munitions and to go ahead and make up the leeway and put matters straight.

After a few remarks had been made by Baron Weardale, who considered the promises of the late government and placed the responsibility for the situation upon Premier Asquith, the munitions bill was passed in all its stages.

OTTOMANS MOWED DOWN IN MASSES.

Paris, July 9.—Turkish troops in a general attack on the Dardanelles expeditionary force on July 5, were mowed down in masses and failed to drive home the assault, according to a war office statement yesterday.

The statement declares the attack was the most important delivered since early in May, and that it was launched with the purpose of driving the invaders into the sea. A Turkish cruiser in the Dardanelles took part in the engagement, as did the batteries on the Asiatic shore. Aviators were active, Turkish aeroplanes bombarding the French and British lines, and French and British flyers throwing down bombs on Turkish positions.

RUSSIANS TELL OF SOME SUCCESSES IN TRANS-Caucasia.

Petrograd, July 4.—The following Russian statement regarding operations in the Trans-Caucasia was given out here Sunday night:

"There was an artillery battle in the coast region on July 1; our destroyers exchanging fire with Turkish artillery.

"In the direction of Otsu, the enemy's offensive, begun south of Khararka, was repulsed.

"In the region of Karadendebent our troops charged the heights west of the village of Adirkom, south of Adivazek; the Turks were driven back to the Chari range. There has been an artillery duel in Zewan region.

"Elsewhere there is no change."

LOOKING FORWARD.

I often wonder how this globe will struggle on when I come in when I put on my long white robe and sleep with cold but peaceful grin. I find it hard to realize that sun and moon and stars will shine, that clouds will drift along the skies, when, even last night, I was in the use of keeping up the long procession of the spheres, when I'm beneath the butterfly, with pum-pum in my eyes and ears! What is the use of dusk or dawn, of starless dark or glaring light, when I from all these scenes am gone, down to a million years of night? Young men will wear the same sweet vows, and make with beating hearts will wear, beneath the churchyard maple's boughs, and reck not that I'm resting near. And to the altar, up the aisle, the blooming brides of June will go, and bells will ring and sunsets smile, and I'll be too blinded dead to know. Ah, well, I've

had my share of fun, I've lived and loved and shut the door; and when this little journey's done, I'll go to rest without a roar.

WHEN SHIPS COME IN.

When our ships come in from the sea, or when where the scented zephyrs blow, all our cherished plans and our golden schemes will then in an hour come true. No more to toil for a pauper's pay, no longer to hew and spin, we shall all be glad on that joyful day when our ships come in. There are many things I would like to do, if I only had the price; I'd give the orphan a needed shoe, the widow a cake of ice; I'd help the pastor repair the church, but I'm always short of tin; to raise a dime takes a lengthy search, and will till my ship comes in. I'd help the poor in a lavish way, if I were a millionaire; I'd feed them oysters three times a day, and banish their grief and care. I'd like to battle with stark disease in slums that are dark with sin, but I can't get busy with things like these till my good old ship comes in. I do no good as I plug along, for I'm always dreaming dreams; I haven't the money to combat wrong, or battle the wicked schemes. I'll do fine things on a future day—to that theory my faith I pin, when over the sea and over the bay, my beautiful ship comes in.

LEGAL OPINION UPHOLDS CONTENTIONS OF OPPOSITIONS OF LIQUOR ACT.

Some prominent workers in favor of the proposed Liquor Act have been trying to mislead the public, by declaring that the burden of proof does not rest upon the accused until he has proved himself innocent of the charge.

This is absolutely false and anyone reading the Act must know that they are trying to mislead the public.

The two letters below will show that a man being accused of the violation of the Liquor Act is guilty by law, until he proves himself innocent, even though an one of his sees fit to lay a charge without any foundation whatsoever.

July 8th, 1915.

Mr. F. L. Smith,
Dear Sir:—I have now considered the question you submitted to me this morning, viz:—Upon whom the burden of proof rests in the case of a prosecution under "The Liquor Act."

There is no question whatever that the burden of proving innocence is thrown upon the accused. I refer you to Sections 48, 51, 53, 54 and 55 of the Act and you will find that in each of those Sections it clearly states that the burden of proof rests on the accused party. I enclose you my copy of the Act in which I have marked and underlined the points in question.

You will find these sections on pages 12 and 13. When you have

marked your copy of the Act, kindly return mine to me.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) EDWIN H. JONES.

July 8, 1915.

Mr. F. L. Smith,
Dear Sir:—With reference to your request of today's date, we have carefully examined the proposed Liquor Act on which the Provincial vote is being taken on the 21st of July, and particularly Sections 48 to 55 inclusive.

We find that in criminal prosecutions under these Sections of the Act, in certain circumstances the burden of proving that he is innocent lies on the accused.

This is particularly the case under Section 54, where if any person is charged with any one at all of the offences under the Act for which severe penalties are provided, then all the prosecution has to do is to prove that the accused had the liquor in his possession required for the offence, and then the accused requires to prove conclusively that he did not commit the offense.

Yours truly,
(Signed) MACDONALD & McBRIDE.

SAMPLE BALLOT

QUESTION: Do you approve of the proposed Act, "THE LIQUOR ACT"?

☐ YES
☒ X
☐ NO

Concealment, Not Removal

The supporters of the Liquor Act tell all who will listen that the liquor traffic is an impurity on the body politic of the Province.

The undoubted treatment for real boils and such undesirable afflictions is to take medicine and clean the system thoroughly. No real physician would advise you to simply cover the sore and hide it from the public gaze. If this were done the result would be that in time the impurity would consume the whole body of the sufferer.

The Liquor Act is supported by those who would hide the traffic from the public gaze but still allow it to go on quietly through underground channels. Mail order, express, smuggling and moonshining excesses always spring from a liquor traffic which is concealed from the public. In time it shatters more morals than a licensed trade ever did. This was shown by the state of affairs in Alberta when the prohibitory law was wiped out in order to enable the police to administer other laws. Everyone scorned most laws because the liquor laws were so often broken.

The Liquor Act if carried, will simply be a veil drawn over a period of lawlessness. Temperance people who supported the Act will point to it with pride and boast to strangers about it, but every honest citizen of Alberta will know that liquor affairs have become absolutely and dangerously rotten.

Children will steal away to taste the hidden bottle, Policemen will be tempted with graft, Every householder is a possible retailer, Deceit, dishonesty and contempt of law will breed like flies over decaying offal.

The Liquor Act is a shame, a snare and a delusion. It would hide the liquor traffic, not wipe it out. It would conceal it from the easily-shocked traveler and leave the far worse disease of unclean politics, smugglers, moonshiners, illicit dealers, to be discovered by the curious visitor who peers beneath the surface.

We cannot afford it, it threatens our homes, it threatens the morals of our children. Do we want this viciously mischievous legislation?

Vote "No" on July 21

**The Store
with the
Best Values**

THE LEADING STORE

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

Those who are acquainted with the values we are offering every day need but little introduction—our prices are very attractive in every department.

Cotton Crepe

2 pieces of heavy cotton crepe dress goods, with blue and tan dots, suitable for waists or dresses; special value; regular 35c per yard for..... 25c

Patent Leather Shoes

We have taken into stock a shipment of patent leather shoes, dull top, good fitting shape, all sizes, button or lace, on sale..... \$3.50

Ladies' New Quaker Collars

We are showing a good assortment of ladies' new collars in the latest styles. Prices are 25c to 75c

Misses' Patent Leather Slippers

Girls' patent leather slippers, Classic make, extra good value, all sizes from 11 to 2, reg \$2.50 for \$2.15



Ladies' Spring Coats

In order to clear out our stock of ladies' coats we are going to offer them at a greatly reduced price. The styles are three-quarter length, long and short made in the latest styles, a good assortment of colors.

\$10.00 coats on sale..... \$7.95
12.00 to 13.50 coats..... 9.75
15.00 coats..... 10.50
20.00 coats..... 14.75
25.00 coats..... 17.50

Coats' Mercerized

Crochet Cotton

We have a full range of Coats' mercerized crochet cotton in white and ecru. These are equal to D.M.C. and are becoming very famous. Special, 2 balls for..... 25c

Men's Furnishings Department

Great Bargains in men's suits while they last.
Regular \$14.00 suits on sale..... \$8.00
Regular 12.00 suits on sale..... 7.00
Regular 10.00 suits on sale..... 6.00
Regular 17.00 suits on sale..... 8.00
Regular 20.00 suits on sale..... 12.00

Men's Straw Hats

We have a complete range of this season's new straw hats at moderate prices.
Special values from..... 65c to \$3.00
Panama's from..... \$6.50 to 8.50

Men's and Boys' Shoes

We have just received from the leading shoe manufacturers of Canada a large shipment of shoes for men and boys which will give satisfaction in wear and price.
Youths' shoes, sizes 11 to 13, per pair \$2.00 - \$2.25
Boys' shoes, sizes 1 to 5 1/2, per pair 2.25 to 3.00
Men's shoes, all sizes, per pair..... 3.00 to 6.00

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns**

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
the Lowest Prices**

Are You in Trouble?

Some poor fellows have ruined their eyesight through neglecting to consult an optician. If they had their lives to live over again they would not hesitate a moment, but their day is past.

YOU may be following in their footsteps. Some day you too may regret it.

TODAY I offer you the services of an eye specialist.

Let me explain my remedy for your trouble. I will test your eyes properly and guarantee to give you glasses exactly suitable for your particular case.

Every strength of ordinary lenses from the weakest to the strongest always kept in stock and I can supply you with specially ground lenses for astigmatism if your case requires it. Also an exceptionally large variety of the best gold filled frames and mounts and a few of the cheaper qualities.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

are carrying passengers should apply for their licenses at once. Forms may be obtained from Corp. Wells, L. B. Miller, or at the Empire Garage. The penalty for the first offence is \$50.00.

BENTLEY ITEMS

Our rainy season is extending itself beyond requirements. Many of the Bentley people are now residing at Brownlow's Landing, where they have "Summer Homes."

The Gull Lake season would be at its best but for the continued rains, which are keeping a cold many. Cottages are pretty well filled up, and there are now two hotels, one grocery, one restaurant, two ice-cream parlors, one pool hall, one meat market, one bakery, and one barber shop open. Fred Chapman, of Bentley, just opened up the barber shop.

F. McLeary is busy with his pool-room business, with hardly time to breathe.

Although rather late to mention, we did have a good old Bentley Celebration on July 1st, with the weather man favoring us. Rimey ran off with the big base-ball plumb, leaving the 2nd for Bentley. A good crowd was on hand to enjoy the many games and races. The balloon ascensions were followed with enthusiasm. The dance in the evening was a hummer.

Three of the old-timers of the district have passed away, and were buried the past week. Mr. Alfred Bullock, of Bentley, who has been clerking for James McPherson for some years past, an old U. S. pensioner, died after a few weeks illness; Mr. D. B. Pineo, of Rimey, was buried Sunday, and Mr. French, who lived south of the lake in the early days, was buried at Bentley on the 13th.

BORN.
SAUNDERS—At Iowalla, on Sunday, July 4, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Saunders, a son.

HALL—At Lacombe, on Wednesday, July 14, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. John Hall, a daughter.

MARRIED
LONGMORE—CALDWELL.—At the Presbyterian Manse, Lacombe, on July 8th, by the Rev. M. White, M.A., Clayton Hill Longmore to Miss Margaret C. M. Caldwell, both of Edmonton.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADIAN PACIFIC

SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

CIRCLE TOUR
THROUGH REVEL
STOKE & KOOTENAY

A splendid vacation trip for teachers—and others. Very low fares from all stations. Good for three months. \$22.00 from Calgary.

TO EASTERN CANADA

To points in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island at low fares. Liberal limits, stopovers and diverse routings.

PANAMA-PACIFIC AND SAN DIEGO EXPOSITIONS.

Reduced fares from all points. When going to the Expositions or the Pacific Coast, it will profit you to travel through your own wonderful—the Canadian Rockies—visiting Banff, Lake Louise, Field, Glacier, thence via Vancouver.

PACIFIC COAST EXCURSIONS.

On the 4 favorite palatial steamships, "Alberta," "Assiniboia," "Manitoba," and "Keweenaw."

SAIL THE GREAT LAKES SUPERIOR & HURON

They make 4 round trips each week

SAILINGS—EASTBOUND

"Alberta" "Assiniboia" "Manitoba" "Keweenaw"
Lv. Ft. William Sun. 2 p.m. Tues. 3 p.m. Sat. 2 p.m. Fri. 2 p.m.
"Pt. Arthur" "3 p.m." "3 p.m." "3 p.m." "3 p.m."
Arr. Ft. McNicoll Tues. 9:30 a.m. Thurs. 9:30 a.m. Mon. 9:30 a.m. Sun. 9:30 a.m.
TRY this route; it offers an ideal change and rest to the traveler bound for Eastern Canada and the Eastern States.

Particulars from nearest Agent or from
R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

Items of Interest Locally

Suits, new and stylish, regular \$22.50, selling at \$12.50.—The Ladies' Outfitter's, Thos. Thorp's old stand.

The annual tennis tournament for the championship of Alberta, will be held on the Edmonton Tennis Club grounds during the week commencing Monday, August 16.

Rain Coats. You can hardly do without one this rainy year. Regular \$7.50, selling \$4.75.—The Ladies' Outfitter's, Thos. Thorp's old stand.

Miss Nellie Solick, of Edmonton is visiting friends in town this week.

Bring the children to us. We will fit them up with beautiful dresses, coats, middies, etc., at low prices.—Ladies' Outfitter's, Thos. Thorp's old stand.

During July and August the Presbyterian and Methodist churches of Lacombe will hold union services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The services during July will be held in the Presbyterian church.

Chaffeur Licenses, which cost \$3.00, must be taken out by any person operating an automobile for hire. The police have a d order to enforce this law strictly, and all owners of cars who

ALBERTA'S ANNUAL HOLIDAY

Edmonton Exhibition

August 9th-14th, 1915

EVERY DAY OF THE FAIR EQUALLY GOOD

GENEROUS PRIZES for Live Stock, Domestic Manufactures, Poultry, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Dairy Products, Women's Work, School Children's Work.

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE ON JULY 27.

Canadian Percheron Futurity will be judged at the Edmonton Exhibition.

Excursion Rates on All Lines of Railway.

For Price List apply to W. J. Stark, Manager